

*Lora* Gistel, 1848 (see above). Substitute for *Defrancia* Millet, and taking the same type, *D. pagoda*.

The boreal "*Belas*" for which *Lora* has been used, will be known as *Oenopota* Mörch, type *Fusus pleurotomarius* Couthouy.

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Dr. H. B. Baker, Dr. Paul Bartsch, Dr. S. S. Berry and Dr. Wm. J. Clench, members of the A. M. U. Committee on Nomenclature, agree with the above conclusions.

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### PECTEN PUGETENSIS AT NEWPORT BAY, CALIFORNIA

BY WENDELL O. GREGG

The entrance of Newport Bay, California, is guarded on the east by a rocky point and on the west by an artificial breakwater. This entrance is rather narrow in comparison with the size of the bay and consequently the current here is very swift on changing tides. The incoming tides bring in many deep-water forms which have been found along this rocky point and on sand bars within the entrance of the bay.

In March, 1926, while collecting along the rocks on the east side of the entrance of this bay at very low tide, a single specimen of *Pecten pugetensis* Oldroyd was found. It was attached to a rock by a byssus as noted by Oldroyd<sup>1</sup> in the specimens taken at Puget Sound at low tide. The specimen was moderately spinose over the left valve and delicately so over the distal four millimeters of the right valve, the spines occurring over a much wider area over the posterior third of right valve. The measurements were: height, 29.3 mm.; length 25.0 mm.; convexity, 10.7 mm.; hinge line, 16.3 mm.

Oldroyd<sup>2</sup> originally described this pecten as a subspecies of *P. islandicus* Müller, making brief comparisons with *islandicus*. The latter does not now occur on the Pacific Coast of North America south of Bering Sea, but is said to have occurred on the Pacific Coast as far south as Deadman Island, San Pedro,

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<sup>1</sup> Publications, Puget Sound Biological Station, vol. 4, p. 18.

<sup>2</sup> NAUTILUS, vol. 33, p. 136.

during the Pleistocene.<sup>3</sup> Grant and Gale<sup>4</sup> placed *pugetensis* as a subspecies of *hastatus*. It certainly has a superficial resemblance to *hastatus*, but the ribs differ in shape with wider interspaces which are covered by a minute reticulate sculpturing. This sculpturing is characteristic of *islandicus* and its allies and does not occur in *hastatus*. Unfortunately this minute sculpturing is not mentioned in Oldroyd's description. This Pecten forms a link in the intergrading series between *islandicus* and *hastatus* but for the present at least I do not prefer to consider it as a subspecies of either.

I have examined specimens of *pugetensis* in the George Willett collection which were taken by Mr. Willett at Craig and at Ketchikan, Alaska. This would give it a known range extending from Craig, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, to Newport Bay, Orange County, California. I have fossil specimens, presumably Pliocene, which were taken at Deadman Island, San Pedro, Calif.

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## A GIANT RACE OF *HELMINTHOGLYPTA* FROM TULARE CO., CALIFORNIA

BY CLIFFORD C. CHURCH AND ALLYN G. SMITH

*HELMINTHOGLYPTA TUDICULATA* REX, new subspecies. Plate 8, figs. 10-12.

*Diagnosis:* Shell helicoid, very large for the species, moderately thick; spire low, with an angle of  $125^{\circ}$ ; whorls 6, the last well-rounded and rapidly expanding to form a sub-circular aperture of unusually large proportions; lip simple, not thickened, moderately reflected except at the base where the reflection is sufficient to conceal about one-half of the umbilicus, connected between terminations by a thin wash of callus; umbilicus rather small, being contained about 14 times in the major diameter of the shell. Nuclear whorls 2, finely granular under a lens of medium power except for the nucleus itself, which is glassy at the tip followed by a short wrinkled zone, the remainder of the nuclear whorls being relatively smooth. Sculpture of the early post-nuclear whorls consists of low but well-developed, closely spaced, growth ridges of unequal strength. Weak malleations begin to show on the second

<sup>3</sup> Catalogue of the Marine Pliocene and Pleistocene Molluses of California, p. 162.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 168.

